	Case 5:03-cv-02210-JF	Document 18	Filed 05/07/08	Page 1 of 3
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9	NOT FOR CITATION			
10	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
11	FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA			
12	VIET MIKE NGO,	`	No. C 03-2210	IE
13	Plaintiff,		ORDER GRAI	
14	VS.)	PLAINTIFF'S	
15	J. WOODFORD, Warden, et al.,))	REOPENING	CASE; NS TO CLERK
16	Defendants.)		_
17)	(Docket No. 14	1)
18 19	Plaintiff a state prisoner proce	aading nro sa fila	d the instant civil	rights complaint
20	Plaintiff, a state prisoner proceeding <u>pro</u> <u>se</u> , filed the instant civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. On June 1, 2007, the Court's Order addressed to Plaintiff was			
21	returned by mail to the Clerk of the Court as undeliverable because Plaintiff was "out to court as			
22	of 5/2/2007." On September 30, 2007, the Court dismissed the instant civil rights action without			
23	prejudice pursuant to Northern District Local Rule 3-11 for Plaintiff's failure to notify the Court			
24	of his current address. Plaintiff now has <u>pro bono</u> counsel appearing on his behalf. Plaintiff's			
25	counsel has filed a motion to vacate the judgment and reopen the instant case pursuant to Federal			
26	Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b). As set forth below, the Court will GRANT Plaintiff's motion to			
27	vacate the judgment and reopen the instant civil rights action.			
28				
	Order Granting Plaintiff's Motion to Vacate Judgment; Order Reopening Case; Instructions to Clerk P:\pro-se\sj.jf\cr.03\Ngo210reopen 1			

DISCUSSION

Plaintiff moves the Court to vacate the judgment and reopen the instant case pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b). Rule 60(b) lists six grounds for relief from a judgment. Such a motion must be made within a "reasonable time," and as to grounds for relief pursuant to (1) - (3), no later than one year after the judgment was entered. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b). A Rule 60(b) motion does not affect the finality of a judgment or suspend its operation, see id.; therefore, a party is not relieved of its obligation to comply with the court's orders simply by filing a Rule 60(b) motion. Hook v. Arizona Dep't of Corrections, 107 F.3d 1397, 1404 (9th Cir. 1997).

Rule 60(b) provides for reconsideration where one or more of the following is shown: (1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise or excusable neglect; (2) newly discovered evidence which by due diligence could not have been discovered before the court's decision; (3) fraud by the adverse party; (4) the judgment is void; (5) the judgment has been satisfied; (6) any other reason justifying relief. Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b); School Dist. 11 v. ACandS Inc., 5 F.3d 1255, 1263 (9th Cir.1993). "Rule 60(b) [] provides a mechanism for parties to seek relief from a judgment when "it is no longer equitable that the judgment should have prospective application," or when there is any other reason justifying relief from judgment. Jeff D. v. Kempthorne, 365 F.3d 844, 853-54 (9th Cir. 2004) (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)). Rule 60(b) is not intended to remedy the effects of a deliberate and independent litigation decision that a party later comes to regret through second thoughts or subsequently-gained knowledge. Latshaw v. Trainer Wortham & Co., 452 F.3d 1097, 1099 (9th Cir. 2006) (denying reconsideration to a party who had settled and then discovered that her attorney had made legal errors in advising her to settle).

Under subparagraph (1), "the determination of whether neglect is excusable is an equitable one that depends on at least four factors: (1) the danger of prejudice to the opposing party; (2) the length of the delay and its potential impact on the proceedings; (3) the reason for the delay; and (4) whether the movant acted in good faith." <u>Bateman v. United States Postal Serv.</u>, 231 F.3d 1220, 1223-24 (9th Cir. 2000). Based upon these factors, the Court concludes that Plaintiff has shown good cause for his excusable neglect in his failure to update the Court

with his current address based upon his temporary stay in the Santa Clara County jail for his pending state court proceedings. See Pet.'s Decl. at 1-2. Accordingly, Plaintiff's motion to vacate the judgment (docket no. 15) is GRANTED. **CONCLUSION** Plaintiff's motion to vacate the judgment pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b) (docket no. 14) is GRANTED. The judgment entered on September 30, 2007 is VACATED. The Clerk shall REOPEN the file. The Court will review the instant complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A and issue a briefing schedule in a separate written order. IT IS SO ORDERED. DATED: 4/30/08 JEREMY FO $\mathfrak{F}\mathsf{EL}$ United States District Judge